MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 81 has been answered. We had six supplementary on it. That's it.

Joint strategy for countering threats from various militant groups

*82 SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 3-day annual conference of Director-Generals and Inspector-Generals of Police, organized by the Intelligence Bureau was held in the month of October, 2007 to discuss a joint strategy with police chiefs from all States, para-military forces and security agencies on countering threats from various militant groups;

(b) whether top officials have sought a policy for close monitoring of procedures for providing security to various persons;

(c) if so, the outcome of the conference held; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken to meet the threat of terrorists in various States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Annual Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police of States/UTs and Heads of Central Police Organizations was held from October 3 to 5, 2007 in New Delhi.

(b) The issue of VVIP Security was also discussed in the Conference.

(c) This Conference is held every year to deliberate on new challenge, exchange ideas on best practices and formulate strategies and measures to strengthen various aspects of management of internal security.

(d) The Government reamins fully committed to combating the menace of terrorism. The policy of the Government is to counter the challenge posed by terrorism by way of a multi-pronged strategy. In pursuance of this strategy, the Government has taken various measures on political, legal, security and development fronts. The Government is willing to talk to all those groups who agree to abjure violence and surrender arms within the framework of the Indian Constitution. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in September, 2004 has the necessary provision to deal with various aspects of terrorism. On the security front, the counter terrorism measures include effective border management to check infiltration across the borders, deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level, augmentation and modernization of police forces and raising of India Reserve Battalions ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment with the Central and State Police Forces and steps taken to achieve bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, some of the hon. Members had expressed some apprehensions about investigations and all those things. That is also being looked into. When it is taken up, we will discuss it. The Government is willing to participate in the discussion at any time, in accordance with your directions.

As far as reply to Question No. 82 is concerned, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. *

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, one of the greatest challenges facing the country today is the threat from Maoist violence, which has taken over 400 lives. It is almost three times more than those lost in Jammu and Kashmir. But, Sir, there does not seem to be a comprehensive strategy against this Left-wing extremism. Andhra Pradesh has its own strategy; Chhattisgarh has its own strategy, and so on and so forth.

Sir, since the problem cuts across State boundaries, and the States would need to pursue a coordinated approach to meet this challenge, has the Government established a functional inter-State mechanism under the Intelligence Bureau or any other agency to tackle the threat of terrorism in a more concerted manner?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is a very good question. Sir, we have the central agencies collecting the information. And the information collected by the agencies is shared with the State Governments. This is one steps we are taking.

The second step which we have taken is this. For the information of this august House, I would like to say that 33 battalions of paramilitary forces are given to the States which are affected by the naxalite movement. There are 33 battalions. It is nearly equal to 30,000 men and officers.

Then, we have asked the State Governments to have a unified command. That is, we are not in a position to deploy the forces which are given to the State Governments. So, when the forces are given to the State Governments, they shall have to deploy the State Police as well as the union police in a manner they like. The liberty is given to them, and it is expected that the Chief Minister of the State would head the unified command and give directions to them.

The third thing which we have done is that we have identified the districts which are affected by the naxalite movement. And, we are not only trying to deal with the police forces, or with the gun and the bullet, but are giving extra funds to the State Governments to develop those districts. Funds are given over and above what is already given to them. Not only that, we have given them the UAV in Chhattisgarh which is the worst affected State. And allow me to say this that I do not want to take any political stand as such. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the two States because of which more than 50 per cent of incidents and deaths are taking place. It is only because of these two States. And, these two States are the States which are contributing to the naxalite activities. When the naxalite activity in Andhra Pradesh has come down by 60 per cent, the naxalite activity in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand has gone up by more 40 per cent and 50 per cent. Incidents and deaths are taking place. We are helping them also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Does it mean that the naxalites have been exported to Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Let me complete ...(*Interruptions*)... I will reply to your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will reply to our question. ..(*Interruptions*).. I am giving the facts. ..(*Interruptions*)... I am giving the facts. . .(*Interruptions*)... I am not blaming any Government. ..(*Interruptions*).. I am giving the facts. ..(*Interruptions*).. The fact is this. Now, this has to be understood. Moreover, we have asked the State Governments to recruit more persons in their police. Some of the State Governments are having 10,000 vacancies in the police. If you have 10,000 vacancies in police force, which has 50,000 men, how can you manage these thing? And, we are expected to manage from here. Suppose, we try to manage from here, naturally, the objection will be raised by you only saying that constitutionally we cannot do anything. We are living in a federal system. The Constitutional arrangement does not allow it. But, whenever we come to this House, everything which has to be done by the State is expected to be done by the Union Government. When the Union Government is try to act in a correct manner by helping them, you say that we have not done this thing and that thing. If the other stand is taken when you ask the Union Government to interfere in one State, naturally, you would expect us to

interfere in some other State also. And if this continues then the Constitutional arrangement has to be changed; that is why, this is the position. Let me tell you, I have given the information not in writing but in book form, graphs are given which go to show in which State Naxalite activities have gone up and in which State Naxalite activities have come down. My humble request to the hon. Members is to just look at these four, five charts only, which will not take even two minutes. It will give you the information relating to what is actually happening, where it is happening and what has to be done by the State.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Sir, actionable intelligence is the only way to foil any threats from the terrorist groups who are using modern technology and very sophisticated weapons. My question is: Whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has drawn up a plan for modernisation of gadgets and technologies that are used for intelligence gathering. Though I know you have Constitutional handicaps and restrictions, I would like to know whether the States have been asked to draw up similar plans. Though the Central has allocated a lot of funds for the States, in the past, the Home Minister had said that the States have not fully utilised those funds. So, what plans do you have and how do you propose to ensure that the States upgrade their gadgets and technologies, because, otherwise, the war on terrorism cannot be fought effectively?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is exactly what we have done, Sir. Now, we are strengthening the intelligence agencies at the national level — the defence intelligence — RAW, IB and all those things. That information is collected. Then, collectively, that information is scanned. Thereafter, the relevant information is passed on. For this purpose, modernisation scheme is drawn up, and that scheme is being implemented. But, this is not enough. It is necessary for the State Intelligence Departments to strengthen themselves. That is why, we have prepared, some suggestions and given to them, as to what kind of equipment they should procure, what kind of training they should give, how many people they should have in the special branches, and if the officers are not ready to work in the special branches, what special facilities should be given to them and all those things. So, information has been given to them. I am happy to inform the House that some States have realised that if Naxalite activity or terrorist activity, or any violent activity is to be controlled, then, more than the gun, the intelligence is important. They should rely upon intelligence. They are strengthening their intelligence agencies. For instance, Andhra Pradesh is doing, Maharashtra is doing, Karnataka is doing, Tamil Nadu is also doing something and some other States are also doing it. But the movement in this direction, started by the State Government, is a little slower. We are giving a lot of funds to them. We are asking them to have a holistic plan, so that, not only the intelligence and training but also the back up of the action, which has to be taken, should be considered. We have asked them to prepare the plans themselves in consultation with the Union Government as to how the plan should be refined, also in consultation with the adjoining State Government and do it. So, we are also helping them in every respect, but direct action is not permitted by the constitution. Excepting direct action, any other help which is required by the State Government is being given.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े विस्तारपूर्वक जवाब दिया, किन्तु मैं इनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने 3 अक्टूबर और 5 अक्टूबर को आईबी और डीजीज़ की कंफ्रेंस के बारे में जो उल्लेख किया है, इसके पहले भी मुख्यमंत्रियों का एक अधिवेशन हुआ था। आतंकवादियों से प्रभावित जो क्षेत्र हैं, राज्य सरकारें हैं, उनके मुख्यमंत्रियों का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद में हुआ था, उसमें भी बहुत सारे निर्णय लिए गए थे और मैं समझता हूं कि more or less the same निर्णय लिए गए थे, पर आज तक उनका अनुपालन नहीं हुआ। इन्होंने अभी कहा कि छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड इसमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित करता है और योगदान करता है। मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि श्रीकाकुलम न तो छत्तीसगढ़ में है और न झारखंड में हैं । श्रीकाकुलम आन्ध्र प्रदेश का हिस्सा है, जो नक्सल मूवमेंट का जन्मदाता है। और जब आपने 2004 में श्रीकाकुलम के लोगों के साथ समझौता किया और 2005 में सीज़ फायर डिक्लेयर किया और उन्हें

शहरों में आने दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर सीज़ फायर होने से क्या हुआ? They kill the people in Orissa, the bordering State; they kill the people in Chhattisgarh and run away and take shelter in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this was happening continuously. That was the breeding centre; Srikakulam was the breeding centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am asking the question. These are my questions. Sir, he is talking about Chhattisgarh. I want to just tell him that Bastar, Jagdalpur, which is the den of Maoist movement, is 300 kilometres from Vizag and 300 kilometres from the capital of Chhattisgarh, Raipur ...*(Interruptions)*... सर आप मेरी बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... ये मुद्दे एड्रेस करने की जरूरत है और यह जिन टेक्नोलॉजीज़ की बात कर रहे हैं, इन्होंने कहा कि हम उन्हें बुला कर constitutional framework पर उनसे बात करना चाहते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका क्या एक्सपीरिएंस है जब आपने पीडब्लूजी को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दो साल का सीज़ फायर दिया था? क्या आप उन्हें मुख्य धारा में ला सके? नहीं ला सके। आपने उनके केस विड्रॉ किये, उन्हें मजबूर किया कि वे फिर से अपने हथियार उठाएं।

दूसरी बात यह है, सर, यह सवाल इससे पहले भी था और अब भी है, यह जो नयी मोबाइल टैक्नोलॉजी इन्वॉल्व हुई है, मोबाइल फोन्स को ब्लास्ट इगनाइट करने के लिए यूज़ किया जा रहा है, खास करके टैररिस्ट एक्टिविजीज में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am putting the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a statement, but the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, these are my questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One supplementary per Member is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: ये कहते हैं, ये जो कारण दिखाए गए हैं, 'measures include', उनमें इन्होंने कहा है कि ensuring improved technologies ...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप यह सब कह कर क्या पूछना चाहते हैं? यह डिबेट नहीं हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: हम इस प्रश्न का जो जवाब है, वही तो पूछेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I would like to ask a very specific question from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I would like to know whether he is aware that the mobile technology is being used to ignite blast and whether they have discussed this matter. I would like to tell you, Sir, that the IMEI ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, every mobile phone is having an IMEI number, but these days in the Chinese-made phones, it is difficult to detect the IMEI number ...*(Interruptions)*... How is it functioning? I want to know whether these things are addressed to in improving the technology of police network or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right Let the hon. Minister reply.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: और आपका जो एक्सपीरिएंस है, जो पीडब्लूजी से सीज़ फायर हुआ, उसके बारे में भी आप बताएं। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make the statement.

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल: श्रीमन्, जहां तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि हम बात करेंगे। हमने उन्हें कहा कि अगर आप बात करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिए। उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि हम बात नहीं करेंगे, उस पर हमने कहा कि आप जैसा करना चाहें, कीजिए। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां पर 60 per cent of the terrorist activity has come down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have withdrawn the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to challenge facts, there are procedures for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let the hon. Minister proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Government has withdrawn ban on PGW. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government of India ...*(Interruptions)*... ban on PWG ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; that is not the question here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, it is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि साहब, आप बैठ जाइए और मंत्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... No; आप उन्हें जवाब देने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my question is, whether PWG is a banned organisation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the hon. Minister to reply ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, let me make one thing clear. This House will be run in an orderly manner, according to its rules and not through interruptions like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Sir, We need your protection. Sixty per cent ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the hon. Minister proceed.

श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल: सर, दूसरा सवाल टैक्नॉलोजी के संबंध में था और वह बात सही है, जो आप कह रहे हैं कि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टैक्नॉलोजी का उपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर सब लोग कर रहे हैं। यह बात भी सही है कि हमारे यहां जो blasts हुए हैं, खासकर हैदराबाद में blasts हुए हैं, वे सेल-फोन की मदद से हुए हैं। सर, सेल-फोन और explosives को एक जगह रखकर आप 50 मील या सौ मील की दूरी से या एक हजार मील की दूरी से भी उस को explode कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यहां पर जो इनवैस्टीगेशन की गयी है, वह सेल-फोन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What is this Mr. Ahluwalia? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवराज वी॰ पाटिल: सर, मैं कह रहा था कि इस प्रकार से इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टैक्नॉलोजी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, मगर इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टैक्नॉलोजी के इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगाने का काम यहां पर रिजॉल्यूशन कर के

नहीं होगा या कानून बनाकर नहीं होगा। उस प्रकार की टैक्नॉलोजी बनानी पड़ेगी जो उस रोक सकेगी। इस बात को भी समझना जरूरी है। तो जो टैक्नॉलोजी बन रही है, आप उस की जिम्मेदारी आन्ध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट की बताएंगे या दूसरी गवर्नमेंट की बताएंगे, यह बात सही है, जो उन्होंने कही कि यह sophistication बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस के खिलाफ भी हमें कदम उठाना जरूरी है वह आप कानूनन नहीं उठा सकते, यह टैक्नॉलोजीकली उठा सकते हैं। हमने इसके ऊपर भी एक्सपर्ट्स को देखने को कहा है कि क्या यह हो सकता है और किस प्रकार से हो सकता है।

सर, यह नंबर का जो मामला है, उस में सेल-फोन की मदद से ही इनवैस्टीगेशंस हुई हैं। उस सेल-फोन में जो नंबर्स थे, उस से ही इनवैस्टीगेशन में मदद हुई है। मगर यह एक कदम आगे चल रही है। आज दुनिया के अंदर यह रेस गड़बड़ करने वालों की और गड़बड़ रोकने वालों की चल रही है, गुनाह करने वालों और गुनाह रोकने वालों की चल रही है। हम ने जब सेल-फोन के अंदर के नंबर्स की मदद से इनवैस्टीगेशन करनी शुरू की और yes में पाया कि यह भी हो रहा है कि उसके अंदर नंबर न हो, इस प्रकार की तरकीब की जा रही है। अब उसके लिए हमें क्या कदम उठाना है, यह भी देखना जरूरी है और यह सिर्फ हमारा ही काम नहीं है, यह पूरी humanity का काम बन गया है।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, there cannot be a more perplexing paradox than the answer given by the hon. Minister. At one stage, he says that Naxalism is a socio-economic problem; on the other, he wants the House to take credit or be proud of the House money that the Govt. are giving to the States for the kind of Intelligence they are building up and the battalions they are sending to compat Naxalism. But has the Police, the Intelligence or any such mechanism, at any time, stopped Naxalism? I had been an interlocutor on behalf of the Government of AP for the talks with Maoists took place in AP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So, I am aware of the kind of discussion that took place with them. What was discussed first was about economic development, the social exploitation. The Union Home Minister knows this. But will you, against such background, at least, now think of taking the subject of Naxalism away from the Home Ministry, from Law and Order, and transfer it to the Rural Development or some other development Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I would rather put it positively. Are you thinking on the line of having a new approach to the issue? Andhra Pradesh has brought Naxal incidence down, not by 60 per cent, but 83 per cent. But don't equate it with terrorism. Naxalism is not terrorism at all. It is wrong to say so. It is a movement of rural activists' voice against the said and economic exploitation in those areas. Let it not be equated with terrorism though their violence must end. I have no objection to calling it 'extremism' but it is not terrorism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? We do not want a statement; we want a question.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Is the Government satisfied by merely sending 36 battalions? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government satisfied by developing an inter-State mechanism? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government satisfied by sending guns? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is requised is not guns but dialogue, talks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Ministry reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I have already said that the approach of the Government of India and all of us should be holistic. It is not possible for us to say that we will be able to control this problem only with the help of gun. At the same time, it will also not be possible for us to say that when required we will not use the gun at all. If the hon. Member had paid attention to my Statement before, the question would not have arisen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have already

explained that Government of India has started some schemes. What are those schemes? The Unemployment Guarantee Scheme which is being utilised in all States to give employment to all people. Second, the Prime Minister Road Scheme. That is being done and then we are giving extra funds of Rs. 45 crores to each of the States over and above what the Planning Ministry is giving to them to develop the areas which are on the border areas or which are affected by this border area. Then the land distribution has to be done by them; schools have to be started by them and hospitals have to be started by them. For that purpose, the funds are being given and those funds have to be utilised. Now what is required is to understand what is being done and utilise the money which is made available to the State Governments and to control it. This is exactly what is done. Hon'ble Member who has been holding a very important position in Andhra Pradesh must be knowing that these things are being done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: He is saying Naxalism is not terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*... How is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Question Hour proceed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, it is obvious to me from the answer given by the hon. Home Minister that there is no distinction drawn between one form of terrorism and another. All terrorism is not of the same kind. There is terrorism of which we are victims in Kashmir which is purely politial and territorial. There are other forms of terrorism in which fortunately or unfortunately there are ideological, philosophic, social and economic underpinnings. You are treating everything as the same disease and, therefore, you are dealing with the symptoms and you are not dealing with the disease at all. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the philosophical and ideological underpinnings of other forms of terrorism in India have been studied by your Ministry and you are grappling with them?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, that has been done. Now, supposing there is a discussion on terrorism, not for 10 minutes or 15 minutes, and if I am asked to explain as to what is the policy or the philosophy the Government is adopting to deal with this kind of menace I will explain. But when I am replying to a specific quesiton, I am not expected to deal with all these aspects. When occasion arises, I will explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is very unfortunate that you are giving opportunity to ask questions only ...*(Interruptions)*... I am raising my hand for half an hour. This is very unfair. I want to protest against this. Only Members from congress and BJP do not exist in this House. From tomorrow, I will disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Nexus between terrorist outfits and Maoists in Nepal

†*83. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) camps have been shifted from Bangladesh to Nepal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the terrorist outfits of North-East have a nexus with the Maoists of Nepal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Naxalites in India have a nexus with Maoists in Nepal and they are also imparted training from Nepal; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.